# COMPOSITION AND PROCESS FOR TREATING THE SURFACE OF **ALUMINIFEROUS METALS**

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#### **Abstract**

A surface of aluminiferous metal is brought into contact at 25 to 65 C DEG for 2 to 100 seconds with a surface treatment bath with a pH of 1.0 to 6.0 that contains phosphate ions, dissolved titanium and/or zirconium compounds, dissolved fluorine-containing anions, and a water soluble polymer in the following weight proportions: 1 - 100:1 - 50:1 - 200:1 - 200. This is followed by a water rinse and drying. The water soluble polymer has a chemical structure conforming to formula (I), in which each of X<1> and X<2> represents a hydrogen atom, a C1 to C5 alkyl group, or a C1 to C5 hydroxyalkyl group; each of Y<1> and Y<2> represents a hydrogen atom or a moiety "Z" that conforms to formula (II) or (III), wherein each of R<1>, R<2>, R<3>, R<4>, and R<5> represents a C1 to C10 alkyl group or a C1 to C10 hydroxyalkyl group; the average value for the number of Z moieties substituted on each aromatic ring in the polymer molecules is from 0.2 to 1.0; n is an integer; and the average value of n for the total polymer is from 2 to 50.

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(Concise explanations in relevancy)

Japanese laid-open patent publication No. H 9-31404

Laid-open on February 4, 1997

Title of the invention: Composition and Process for Treating the Surface of Aluminiferous Metals

Conventional methods of metal surface treatments with the phenolic compound polymer are disclosed in Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 9-31404. This conventional method is not available to form the anti-corrosion coating film on the surface of the lead terminal of the film-sealed non-aqueous electrolyte battery.

Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 9-31404 discloses that titanium fluorine compound is mixed into a treating liquid containing phenol polymer and phosphate compound to prepare a treatment liquid which is then used for carrying out a surface treatment of the lead terminal. In order to improve the adhesion reliability between the lead terminal and the sealant polymer resin film, it is preferable that the anti-corrosion film contains phosphate compound. It is more preferable that anti-corrosion film contains both phosphate compound and titanium fluorine compound for the following reasons.

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$$-CH_2 - N \stackrel{R^1}{\swarrow} (II) \qquad -CH_2 - N \stackrel{R^3}{\swarrow} \stackrel{R^4}{\swarrow} (III)$$

(57) Abstract

A surface of aluminiferous metal is brought into contact at 25 to 65 C° for 2 to 100 seconds with a surface treatment bath with a pH of 1.0 to 6.0 that contains phosphate ions, dissolved titanium and/or zirconium compounds, dissolved fluorine-containing anions, and a water soluble polymer in the following weight proportions: 1 - 100.1 - 50.1 - 200.1 - 200. This is followed by a water rinse and drying. The water soluble polymer has a chemical structure conforming to formula (I), in which each of  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  represents a hydrogen atom, a C1 to C5 alkyl group, or a C1 to C5 hydroxyalkyl group; each of Y1 and Y2 represents a hydrogen atom or a moiety "Z" that conforms to formula (II) or (III), wherein each of R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5 represents a C1 to C10 alkyl group or a C1 to C10 hydroxyalkyl group; the average value for the number of Z moieties substituted on each aromatic ring in the polymer molecules is from 0.2 to 1.0; n is an integer, and the average value of n for the total polymer is from 2 to 50.

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#### **Description**

# COMPOSITION AND PROCESS FOR TREATING THE SURFACE OF ALUMINIFEROUS METALS

#### Technical Field

The present invention relates to novel compositions and processes for surface treatment of metallic materials containing aluminum as their predominant constituent (e.g., alloys such as Al-Mn, Al-Mg, Al-Si, and the like). These compositions and processes confer outstanding corrosion resistance and adhesion to paint on the surface of aluminum-containing metal before painting this metallic material. The surface treatment of aluminum drawn and ironed (hereinafter usually abbreviated as "Dl") cans is a field in which the present invention can be applied to particular benefit. Thus, it is possible by means of the present invention to confer on the surface of aluminum DI cans formed by drawing and ironing sheet aluminum alloy, before carrying out painting and printing, better corrosion resistance and adhesion to paint than with prior methods, and the superior low-friction characteristics needed for smooth conveyance of the cans, which hereinafter may be briefly denoted simply as "mobility".

#### Background Art

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Liquid compositions, which hereinafter are often called "baths" for brevity, even though they may be used by spraying or other methods of establishing contact than immersion, that are useful for treating the surface of aluminiferous metals, defined as aluminum and its alloys that contain at least 50 % by weight of aluminum, may be broadly classified into chromate-type treatment baths and non-chromate-type treatment baths. The chromate-type surface treatment baths typically are divided into chromic acid chromate conversion treatment baths and phosphoric acid chromate conversion treatment baths. Chromic acid chromate conversion treatment baths were first used in about 1950 and are still in wide use at present for the surface treatment of, for example, heat exchanger fins and the like. Chromic acid chromate conversion treatment baths contain chromic acid (i.e., CrO<sub>3</sub>) and hydrofluoric acid (HF) as their essential components and may also contain a conversion accelerator. These baths form a coating that contains small amounts of hexavalent chromium.

The phosphoric acid chromate conversion treatment bath was invented in 1945 (see U. S. Patent 2,438,877). This conversion treatment bath contains chromic acid (CrO<sub>3</sub>), phosphoric acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), and hydrofluoric acid (HF) as its essential components. The main component in the coating produced by this bath is hydrated chromium phosphate (CrPO<sub>4</sub>•4H<sub>2</sub>O). Since this conversion coating does not contain hexavalent chromium, this bath is still in wide use at present as, for example, a paint undercoat treatment for the lid and body of beverage cans. However, these chromate type surface treatment solutions are environmentally problematic because the bath, unlike the coating formed with it, contains hexavalent chromium; therefore, the use of treatment solutions which do not contain hexavalent chromium is desirable.

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The treatment bath taught in Japanese Patent Application Laid Open [Ko-kai or Unexamined] Number Sho 52-131937 [131,937/1977] is typical of the non-chromate-type conversion treatment baths. This treatment bath is an acidic (pH = approximately 1.0 to 4.0) waterborne coating solution that contains phosphate, fluoride, and zirconium or titanium or their compounds. Treatment of aluminiferous metal surfaces with this non-chromate-type conversion treatment bath produces thereon a conversion film whose main component is zirconium and/or titanium oxide. The absence of hexavalent chromium is one advantage associated with the non-chromate-type conversion treatment baths; however, the conversion coatings produced by them in many instances exhibit a corrosion resistance and paint adherence that is inferior to those of the coatings generated by chromate-type conversion treatment baths.

The use of water-soluble resins in surface treatment baths and methods intended to provide aluminiferous metals with corrosion resistance and paint adherence is described, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid Open [Kokai or Unexamined] Numbers Sho 61-91369 [91,369/1986] and Hei 1-172406 [172,406/1989], Hei 1-177379 [177,379/1989], Hei 1-177,380 [177,380/1989], Hei 2-608 [608/1990], and Hei 2-609 [609/1990]. In these examples of the prior art surface treatment baths and methods, the metal surface is treated with a solution containing a derivative of a polyhydric phenol compound. However, the formation of an acceptably stable resin-containing coating on the aluminiferous

metal surface sometimes is highly problematic with these prior art methods, and they do not always provide an acceptable performance (corrosion r sistance). The invention described in Japanese Patent Application Laid Open [Kokai or Unexamined] Number Hei 4-66671 [66,671/1992] constitutes an improvement to treatment methods that use polyhydric phenol derivatives, but even in this case the problem of an unsatisfactory adherence sometimes arises.

The surface of DI aluminum cans is at present treated mainly with the above-described phosphoric acid chromate surface treatment baths and zirconi-um-containing non-chromate surface treatment baths. The outside bottom surface of DI aluminum cans is generally not painted, but is subjected to high-temperature sterilization by immersion in boiling tap water. If the corrosion resistance of the aluminum is poor, it will become oxidized and darkened by components in the tap water. This phenomenon is generally known as "blackening".

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Some aluminum DI cans are sterilized with high-pressure steam; however, a known problem of this process is whitening of the appearance by the growth of aluminum oxide crystals due to steam. In order to avoid this problem, the outer surface of the bottoms of aluminum DI cans sterilized with high-pressure steam has to be protected by painting. Ideally, the coating produced by surface treatment by itself, even when unpainted, would have to exhibit a high corrosion resistance.

Turning to another issue, a high friction coefficient for the can's exterior surface will cause the can surface to have a poor mobility during the conveyor transport that occurs in the can fabrication and finishing processes. This will cause the can to tip over, which will obstruct the transport process. Can transportability is a particular concern with regard to transport to the printer. Thus, there is demand in the can fabrication industry for a lowering of the static friction coefficient of the can's exterior surface, which, however, must be achieved without adversely affecting the adherence of the paint or ink which will be coated on the can. The invention disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid Open [Kokai or Unexamined] Number Sho 64-85292 [85,292/1989] is an example of a method directed to improving this mobility. This invention relates to a surface

treatment agent for metal cans, wherein said surface treatment agent contains water-soluble organic substance selected from phosphate esters, alcohols, monovalent and polyvalent fatty acids, fatty acid derivatives, and mixtures of the preceding. While this method does serve to increase the mobility of aluminum cans, it affords no improvement in corrosion resistance or paint adherence. The invention described in Japanese Patent Application Laid Open [Kokai or Unexamined] Number Hei 5-239434 [239,434/1993] is another method directed to improving the mobility of aluminum cans. This invention is characterized by the use of phosphate esters. This method does yield an improved mobility, but again it affords no improvement in corrosion resistance or paint adherence.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

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#### Problems to Be Solved by the Invention

The present invention is directed to solving the problems described above for the prior art. In specific terms, the present invention introduces a composition and method for treating the surface of aluminiferous metal which are able to provide the surface of aluminiferous metal with an excellent corrosion resistance and paint adherence. When applied in particular to DI aluminum cans, said composition and method impart thereto an excellent mobility in combination with an excellent corrosion resistance and paint adherence.

#### Summary of the Invention

It has been found that the problems described above for the prior art can be solved when a specific type of surface treatment bath, which contains a combination of phosphate ions, at least one zirconium compound or titanium compound, a fluoride, and a water-soluble resin having a specified structure, combined in specified proportions, is brought into contact with the surface of an aluminum-containing metallic material, and the thus treated surface of the metallic material is then rinsed with water and hot dried. It was found that the application of this surface treatment bath to the surface of aluminiferous metal will form thereon a very corrosion-resistant and highly paint-adherent resin-containing coating. It was also found that application of said bath to DI aluminum cans forms thereon a resin-containing coating that exhibits an improved mobility in addition to an excellent corrosion resistance and paint adherence. The invention

was achieved based on these discoveries.

# **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1(A) is a top view showing cans to be tested for coefficient of friction in place on a tiltable plate in testing apparatus. Figures 1(B) and 1(C) are front and side views respectively of the same apparatus, with cans in place thereon, as is shown in Figure 1(A).

# Details of the Invention, Including Preferred Embodiments Thereof

A composition according to the present invention characteristically comprises, preferably consists essentially of, or more preferably consists of, water and, in parts by weight:

(A) from 1 to 100 parts of dissolved phosphate ions;

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- (B) an amount of material selected from the group consisting of dissolved zirconium and/or titanium containing compounds that is stoichiometrically equivalent to from 1 to 50 parts of zirconium and/or titanium atoms;
- (C) an amount of material selected from the group consisting of dissolved fluorine containing anions that is stoichiometrically equivalent to from 1 to 100 parts of fluorine atoms; and
  - (D) from 1 to 200 parts of dissolved polymer conforming to the following general formula (I):

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
OH \\
CH \\
2
\end{array}$$

$$X^1 - C - X^2$$

$$OH \\
Y^2$$

$$OH \\
OH$$

in which each of  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  independently of each other and independently from one unit of the polymer, said unit being defined as a moiety con-

forming to a modification of formula (I) above with the brackets and the subscript n omitted, to another unit of the polymer represents a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl group, or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  hydroxyalkyl group; each of  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  independently of one another and independently for each unit of the polymer represents a hydrogen atom or a moiety "Z" which conforms to one of the following formulas (II) and (III):

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wherein each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> in formulas (II) and (III) independently represents a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl group or a C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> hydroxyalkyl group; the moiety Z bonded to any single aromatic ring in the polymer molecule may be identical to or may differ from the moiety Z bonded to any other aromatic ring in the polymer molecule; the average value for the number of Z moieties substituted on each aromatic ring in the polymer molecule is from 0.2 to 1.0; n is a positive integer; and the average value of n over all of component (D), which may be referred to hereinafter as "the average degree of polymerization", is from 2 to 50. This average value for the number of Z moieties substituted on each aromatic ring in the polymer molecules of total component (D) may be hereinafter referred to as the average value for Z moiety substitution. Preferably, in a single unit of the polymer, X<sup>1</sup> is the same as X<sup>2</sup> and, independently, Y<sup>1</sup> is the same as Y<sup>2</sup>. Surface treatment compositions of the present invention optionally also

may contain from 1 to 100 parts by weight of an oxidizing agent, which preferably comprises, more preferably consists essentially of, or still more preferably consists of at least one of the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide and organic peroxy compounds.

Compositions according to the invention as described above may be either working compositions, suitable for directly treating aluminiferous metal substrates, or they may be concentrate compositions, which are useful for preparing

working compositions, usually by dilution of the concentrate compositions with water, and optionally, adjustment of the pH of the resulting working composition. In a working composition, independently for each component noted, the concentration of dissolved phosphate ions preferably is from 0.01 to 1.0 gram per liter (hereinafter usually abbreviated as "g/L"), the concentration of component (B) preferably corresponds to a stoichiometric amount of from 0.01 to 0.5 g/L in total of atomic zirconium and atomic titanium, the concentration of component (C) preferably corresponds to a stoichiometric amount of from 0.01 to 2.0 g/L of atomic fluorine, the concentration of component (D) preferably is from 0.01 to 2.0 g/L, and the pH preferably is from 1.0 to 5.0. If any oxidizing agent is present in a working composition, its concentration preferably is from 0.01 to 1.0 g/L. The pH of a concentrate composition preferably is from 0.8 to 5.0.

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A method according to the present invention for treating the surface of aluminiferous metal characteristically comprises contacting the surface of aluminiferous metal with a surface treatment bath containing the above-described components according to the present invention, then rinsing the treated surface with water, and subsequently drying the surface.

Phosphoric acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), sodium phosphate (Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), ammonium phosphate {(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>} and the like can be used as the source of the phosphate ions in the surface treatment composition according to the present invention, and the full stoichiometric equivalent as PO<sub>4</sub>-3 ions of any such dissolved sources is to be considered part of the phosphate ions content, irrespective of the actual degree of ionization that prevails in the composition. The phosphate ions content in the above-described formulation ranges from 1 to 100 parts by weight (hereinafter often abbreviated "pbw"), while a more preferred range is from 2 to 40 pbw, based on 1 - 200 pbw of water soluble polymer component (D). Reaction between the surface treatment bath and the metal surface will be normally insufficient and film formation often will be inadequate when the phosphate ions content in the above-described formulation is less than 1 pbw. While a good-quality film is formed with more than 100 pbw of phosphate ions, the high cost of the resulting treatment bath makes such levels economically undesirable, because no additional benefit is achieved.

Oxides such as zirconium oxide and titanium oxide, hydroxides such as zirconium hydroxide and titanium hydroxide, fluorides such as zirconium fluoride and titanium fluoride, and nitrates such as zirconium nitrate and titanium nitrate can be used as the source of the zirconium compound(s) and/or titanium compound(s) contained in a surface treatment composition of the present invention, but water-soluble compounds, and/or compounds that react to form water-soluble compounds, other than the above can also be used. The concentration of these compounds preferably corresponds to a stoichiometric equivalent of zirconium and/or titanium metal in the range from 1 to 50 parts by weight, or more preferably from 2 to 8 parts by weight, based on 1 to 100 parts by weight of phosphate ions. At a ratio of less than 1 part by weight, the surface treatment often does not form an adequate coating film. Use of a ratio of these metals exceeding 50 parts by weight is economically wasteful, because although a satisfactory coating film can be formed, there is no additional benefit and the cost is higher.

Acids such as hydrofluoric acid (i.e., HF), fluozirconic acid (i.e., H<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub>) and fluotitanic acid (i.e., H<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub>), and the like, and salts thereof (e.g. ammonium salts, sodium salts, and the like) can be advantageously employed as a source of fluoride in a surface treatment composition of the present invention, and can supply the zirconium and/or titanium required as well as the fluoride, but the invention is not restricted to using these compounds above. The ratio by weight of fluorine atoms in component (C) is preferably in the range from 1 to 200 parts. or more preferably from 3 to 60 parts, to 1 to 100 parts of phosphate ions. With a ratio of less than 1 part by weight, an adequate coating film is usually not formed because of the poor reactivity of the resulting surface treatment solution. A ratio of more than 200 parts by weight is undesirable, because the amount of etching in the surface of the aluminum-containing metallic material becomes excessive and the appearance of the coating film is adversely affected. The most preferable fluoride content depends on the aluminum concentration eluting from the material, and hence will vary with this aluminum concentration. This is because the fluoride is needed in order for the eluted aluminum to remain present stably in the treatment solution as aluminum fluoride. For example, the quantity of fluorine needed to stabilize a treatment solution with an aluminum concentration of

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1.0 g/L is about 2 g/L.

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Hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxy compounds, and acids such as nitrous acid, tungstic acid, molybdic acid and peroxy acids (e.g. peroxyphosphoric acid). etc., and salts thereof can be used as the oxidant contained in a surface treatment composition of the present invention. However, when effluent treatment after use of the surface treatment solution containing this composition is considered, the use of hydrogen peroxide as an oxidizing agent is most preferred, except that, when the surface treatment solution contains titanium, hydrogen peroxide may form a complex compound with titanium and hinder the formation of a titanium containing coating film; in this case it is most preferable to use an organic peroxy compound. Oxidizing agents have the effect of accelerating the velocity of the reaction which produces a zirconium coating film or titanium coating film on the aluminum or aluminum alloy. Oxidizing agent is preferably present in amounts such as to give a ratio by weight of from 1 to 100 parts, or more preferably from 2 to 50 parts, to 1 to 100 parts by weight of phosphate ions. With a content of oxidizing agent of less than 1 part by weight the benefits in terms of accelerating the reaction in surface treatment with an agent for surface treatment containing this is usually inadequate. And although there is no technical problem with using more than 100 parts by weight, this is economically wasteful because there is no extra benefit.

Polymer according to formula (I) with an average n value less than 2 yields only an insufficient improvement in the corrosion resistance of the resulting surface coating. The stability of the corresponding surface treatment composition and surface treatment bath is sometimes inadequate and practical problems often ensue in the case of polymer (I) with an average n value greater than 50.

The presence of 6 or more carbons in the alkyl and hydroxyalkyl groups represented by  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  in formula (I) causes the resulting polymer molecule to be bulky and produces steric hindrance. This usually interferes with the formation of the fine, dense coatings that exhibit excellent corrosion resistance.

Polymer (I) contains the Z moiety as a substituent, and the average value for Z moiety substitution for each aromatic ring in the polymer molecule preferably ranges from 0.2 to 1.0. As an example, in a polymer with n = 10 that has 20

aromatic rings, if only 10 of these 20 aromatic rings are substituted by one Z moiety each, the av rage value for Z moiety substitution for this polymer is then calculated as follows:  $(1 \times 10) / 20 = 0.5$ .

The polymer usually is insufficiently water soluble when the average value for Z moiety substitution is below 0.2; this results in an insufficiently stable surface treatment concentrate and/or surface treatment bath. When, on the other hand, the average value substitution of an aromatic ring is by 2 or more moieties Z, the resulting polymer becomes so soluble in water that formation of an adequately protective surface film is impeded.

The alkyl and hydroxyalkyl moieties encompassed by R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> in formulas (II) and (III) should contain from 1 to 10 carbon atoms each. The polymer molecule becomes bulky when this number of carbons exceeds 10, this results in a coarse coating and thereby in an insufficient improvement in the corrosion resistance.

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The content of water-soluble polymer (I) in the above-described formulation for the surface treatment composition according to the present invention ranges from 1 to 200 pbw, when the composition also contains from 1 to 100 pbw of phosphate ions. The formation of a coating on the metal surface by the corresponding surface treatment bath often becomes quite problematic when the content of the water-soluble polymer in the above-described formulation is below 1 pbw. Values above 200 pbw are economically undesirable due to the increased cost, with no added benefit.

When the pH of a working composition is less than 1.0, the etching effect on the surface of aluminum-containing metallic material is usually excessive, and as a consequence it may become difficult to form a coating film. On the other hand, if the pH exceeds 5.0, the resin is prone to precipitate, and as a consequence the useful life of the treatment solution is shortened and it becomes difficult to form a coating film. The pH is most preferably kept within the range from 2.0 to 4.0. The pH of the surface treatment solution in the method of the present invention is most preferably adjusted using nitric acid and ammonium hydroxide.

If the surface treatment solution is contaminated with aluminum ions dissolved from the material, the resin and the metal may form a complex and pro-

duc a precipitate. The addition to the treatment solution of an aluminum sequestering agent is efficacious in such instances. It is also possible to add hydrofluoric acid and sequester aluminum ions as an aluminum-fluorine complex; however, the addition of excess hydrofluoric acid must be avoided, because it hinders the deposition of zirconium and titanium. Ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid, 1,2-cyclohexanediamine tetra-acetic acid, triethanolamine, gluconic acid, heptogluconic acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, an organic phosphonic acid, or the like, can also be efficaciously added as aluminum sequestering agents.

Problems with the coating can occur due to foaming of the surface treatment bath when a spray treatment is used. The generation of foam and the intensity of foaming strongly depend on the type of spray equipment and the spraying conditions, and a defoamer is preferably added to the surface treatment bath when a foaming problem cannot be satisfactorily resolved by changes to the spray equipment and/or conditions. Such factors as the type and dispensing level of the defoamer are not critical, provided that they do not impair the paint adherence of the resulting coating.

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A method or process according to the present invention in its simplest form is implemented by bringing an aluminiferous surface into contact with a working composition according to the invention as described above for a sufficient time to form a coating on the aluminiferous substrate, then rinsing the coated substrate with water, and drying the rinsed coated surface. The temperature and time during the contacting between a working composition according to the invention and the substrate are not narrowly restricted, but a time of 2 to 100, more preferably 3 to 50, or still more preferably 5 to 20, seconds and, independently, a temperature of 25 to 60 °C are generally preferred. With a contact time of less than 2 seconds, the reaction of the treatment solution and the surface of the metallic material is usually inadequate, so that a coating film with outstanding corrosion resistance cannot be obtained. When the time exceeds 100 seconds, there is usually no substantial improvement in performance of the resulting coating film.

Contact between the aforementioned surface treatment solution and the

surface of the aforementioned metallic material may be carried out by immersing the aforementioned metallic material in the aforementioned surface treatment solution, or by spraying the aforementioned surface treatment solution onto the surface of the aforementioned metallic material. It has been found that, when the treatment solution is sprayed, the formation of the coating film may be inadequate if the treatment solution is sprayed continuously. Consequently, intermittent spraying twice or more, with an interspraying interval of from 1 to 5 seconds between is preferred. Inasmuch as no rinsing or other method of forcibly removing the treatment solution according to the invention is normally undertaken during these short interspraying intervals, some contact between the treatment solution and the substrate being treated is believed to persist, and the total treatment contact time is defined to include the interspraying intervals as well as the periods of time during which contact is forced by spraying.

The three steps noted above for a minimal process according to the invention may be, and usually preferably are, supplemented by other steps that are known per se. For example, careful cleaning of the substrate to be treated is almost always preferred. Also, known phosphoric acid treatment solutions for aluminum treatment can be utilized prior to a treatment with a working composition according to the invention. Concrete examples of such treatments include the treatment solutions taught in Japanese Examined Patent 52-131937 and Japanese Unexamined Patent 57-39314. When these treatment solutions do not include any component which detracts from the benefits of the present invention the treatment of the present invention can be performed immediately after the other treatment without intervening rinsing with water. When the phosphoric acid treatment solution does include an ingredient which detracts from the benefits of the present invention, the surface treatment of the present invention is preferably performed after washing with water following the other phosphoric acid treatment.

Non-exclusive examples of suitable complete process sequences according to the invention for aluminum cans are:

#### Surface treatment process 1

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(1) Surface washing of DI cans: degreasing (can be an acid system, alkaline

system or solvent system)

Treatment temperature: 40 - 80 °C

Method of treatment : spray

Duration of treatment: 25 - 60 seconds

- s (2) Rinsing with water
  - (3) Surface treatment with a surface treatment solution of the present invention

Treatment temperature: 25 - 60 °C

Method of treatment : spray

Duration of treatment: 15-100 seconds

- (4) Rinsing with water
- (5) Rinsing with deionized water
- (6) Drying

Surface coating process 2

Surface washing of DI cans : degreasing (can be an acid system, alkaline system or solvent system)

Treatment temperature: 40 - 80 °C

Method of treatment: spray

Duration of treatment: 25 - 60 seconds

- 20 (2) Rinsing with water
  - (3) Phosphate treatment previously known, as exemplifed above

Treatment temperature: 25 - 60 °C

Method of treatment: spray

Duration of treatment: 8 - 30 seconds

25 (4) Surface treatment with a surface treatment solution of the present invention

Treatment temperature: 25 - 60 °C

Method of treatment : spray

Duration of treatment: 2 - 30 seconds

- 30 (5) Rinsing with water
  - (6) Rinsing with deionized water
  - (7) Drying

#### Surface treatment process 3

(1) Surface washing of DI cans: degreasing (can be an acid system, alkaline system or solvent system)

Treatment temperature: 40 - 80 °C

Method of treatment: spray

Duration of treatment: 25 - 60 seconds

(2) Rinsing with water

(3)Phosphate treatment previously known, as exemplified above

Treatment temperature: 30 - 50 °C

Method of treatment : spray

Duration of treatment: 8 - 30 seconds

(4) Rinsing with water

(5) Surface treatment with a surface treatment solution of the present invention

Treatment temperature: 25 - 60 °C

Method of treatment : spray

Duration of treatment: 2 - 30 seconds

- Rinsing with water (6)
- **(7)** Rinsing with deionized water
- Drying (8)

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Aluminiferous metal substrates that may be subjected to the method according to the present invention comprise, for example, the sheet, bar, tube, wire, and like shapes, of aluminum and its alloys, e.g., aluminum-manganese alloys, aluminum-magnesium alloys, aluminum-silicon alloys, and the like. There are absolutely no limitations on the dimensions or shape of the aluminiferous metal.

The polymer composition according to the present invention may contain a preservative or antimold agent. These function to inhibit putrefaction or mold growth when the surface treatment bath is used or stored at low temperatures. Hydrogen peroxide is a specific example in this regard.

The quantity of surface coating film formed by the present invention on the surface of a metallic material containing aluminum is preferably from 6 to 20 milligrams per square meter (hereinafter usually abbreviated as "mg/m²) as a

mass of atomic zirconium and/or atomic titanium. If this is less than 6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> the corrosion resistance of the coating film obtained becomes inadequate, and when it exceeds 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> the adhesion of the coating film to paint becomes inadequate.

The invention is illustrated in greater detail below through working examples, and its benefits may be further appreciated by contrast with the comparison examples. The individual surface treatment bath components and surface treatment methods are respectively described in the working and comparative examples.

#### **Examples**

#### 1. Test materials

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Aluminum DI cans made by DI processing of sheet aluminum were submitted to surface treatment after cleaning using a hot aqueous solution of an acidic degreasing preparation (named PALKLIN® 500, from Nihon Parkerizing Co.).

### 2. Methods of evaluation

### 2.1 Corrosion resistance

The corrosion resistance of the aluminum DI cans was evaluated on the basis of resistance to darkening in boiling water and resistance to whitening when exposed to hot steam as described below.

#### 2.1.1 Resistance to darkening

The surface-treated aluminum DI cans were immersed for 30 minutes in boiling tap water, and the degree of discoloration (darkening) caused thereby was assessed visually. The results of this test are reported on the following scale:

+ : no blackening

x : partial blackening

xx : blackening over entire surface.

#### 2.1.2 Resistance to whitening

Surface treated aluminum DI cans were placed for 30 minutes in a highpressure steam autoclave at 121°C, after which whitening of the surface was visually evaluated. The results of this test are reported on the following scale: r : no whitening

x : partial whitening

xx : whitening over entir surface.

#### 2.2 Mobility

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Mobility was evaluated based on the following test using the sliding tester depicted in Figures 1(A), (B), and (C). Three of the surface-treated aluminum DI sample cans were placed on the horizontally positioned tiltable plate 1 in the sliding tester. Two of the cans, designated as 2a, were loaded with their bottom ends facing to the front. The remaining single can, designated as 2b, was loaded with its open end facing to the front.

The tiltable plate 1 was then tilted at a constant rate of 3° of angle per second by the action of the motor 3. The coefficient of static friction was calculated from the angle of inclination, determined from the time required until at least one can fell off. The results of this test are reported on the following scale:

+ : coefficient of friction less than 1.0

x : coefficient of friction greater than 1.0 but less than 1.5

xx : coefficient of friction 1.5 or greater.

#### 2.3 Test of adhesion to paint

Adhesion to paint was evaluated by painting an epoxy-urea can paint onto the surface of surface-treated aluminum cans to a paint film thickness of 5 to 7 micrometers (hereinafter usually abbreviated as "µm"), baking at 215 °C for 4 minutes, then cross-hatch cutting the surface to be evaluated with a knife so as to produce 100 squares each 2 millimeters on each edge, and performing a cellophane tape peel test to determine primary adhesion. After this, the sample was immersed for 60 minutes in a container of boiling aqueous liquid with the composition given below, and the cellophane tape peel test was performed again to determine secondary adhesion. Adhesion was reported as either the presence or absence of peeling.

Aqueous liquid composition for secondary adhesion test

Sodium chloride 5 g/L

Citric acid 5 g/L

Dejonized water for the balance of the composition.

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#### Example 1

Cleaned DI aluminum cans were spray treated for 20 s conds with ALO-DINE® 404 zirconium phosphate surface treatment solution for aluminum DI cans (commercially supplied by Nihon Parkerizing) warmed to 35 °C, and then spray treated for 10 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 1 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C. They were then rinsed with tap water, sprayed for 10 seconds with deionized water having a resistance of ≥3,000,000 ohm•cm, and then dried for 2 minutes in a hot air drier at 200 °C. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

<u>Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 1</u> (ppm = parts per million of the total composition by weight)

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (i.e., H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 138 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 100 ppm) |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (i.e., H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 1137 ppm | (Zr: 100 ppm)               |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (i.e., HF)                               | 235 ppm  | (F <sup>1</sup> : 170 ppm)  |
| Water-soluble resin (solids basis)                              | 500 ppm  |                             |

The water-soluble resin conformed to Formula (1) above when n = 5,  $X^1 = X^2$  = hydrogen atoms, and  $Y^1 = Y^2 = CH_2N(CH_3)_2$ .

pH 3.0, adjusted using nitric acid and aqueous ammonia.

#### Example 2

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were initially spray treated in the same manner as described in Example 1 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 1, then spray treated for 10 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 2 of the composition below warmed to ≥35 °C. The cans were then rinsed with tap water, washed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In this and all subsequent treatment compositions according to the invention shown, the value is for the total amount of fluoride from all sources specified. In this instance, both the fluozirconic acid and the hydrofluoric acid used supply fluoride to the composition.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 2

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (i.e., H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 138 ppm | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 100 ppm) |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (i.e., H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr : 40 ppm)               |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (i.e., HF)                               | 210 ppm | (F : 90 ppm)                |
| Water-soluble resin   | 750 ppm |                             |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 1.

pH 3.0, adjusted using nitric acid and aqueous ammonia.

#### Example 3

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Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Example 1 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 1, then spray treated for 5 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 3 of the composition below warmed to 45 °C. They were then rinsed with tap water, washed with desionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

## Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 3

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )   | 413 ppm | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 300 ppm) |
|--|---------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluotitanic acid (H <sub>2</sub> TiF <sub>6</sub> ) | 683 ppm | (Ti: 40 ppm)                |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                              | 262 ppm | (F : 100 ppm)               |
| Water-soluble resin                                      | 750 ppm |                             |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 1.

pH 3.0, adjusted using nitric acid and aqueous ammonia

#### Example 4

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Example 1 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 1, then treated by immersion for 30 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 4 of the composition below warmed to 50 °C. They were then rinsed with tap water, washed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 4

Treatment Solution 1.

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 138 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 100 ppm) |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 1137 ppm | (Zr: 40 ppm)                |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 235 ppm  | (F : 170 ppm)               |

5 Water-soluble resin 500 ppm

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface

pH 2.8, adjusted using nitric acid and aqueous ammonia

#### Example 5

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Example 1 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 1, then spray treated for 8 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 5 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C. They were then rinsed with tap water, washed with desionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 5

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 138 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 100 ppm) |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 1137 ppm | (Zr : 100 ppm)              |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 235 ppm  | (F : 170 ppm)               |
| Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm  | •                           |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 1.

pH 2.5, adjusted using nitric acid and aqueous ammonia

#### 25 Example 6

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Example 1 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 1, then spray treated for 15 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 6 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C. They were then rinsed with tap water, washed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 6

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 412 ppm | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 300 ppm) |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluotitanic acid (H <sub>2</sub> TiF <sub>6</sub> )  | 683 ppm | (Ti: 40 ppm)                |
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr: 40 ppm)                |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 157 ppm | (F : 80 ppm)                |
| Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm | •                           |

The water-soluble resin conformed to Formula (1) above when the average value of n = 5,  $X^1 = X^2 = C_2H_5$ , and  $Y^1 = Y^2 = CH_2N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$ .

pH 3.0 (adjusted using nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 7

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated for 15 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 7 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 7

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 69 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm)                |
|---|---------|---|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr : 40 ppm)                             |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 25 ppm  | (F : 55 ppm)                              |
| 31 % Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )   | 966 ppm | (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : 300 ppm) |
| Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm |   |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

# Example 8

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated for 40 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 8 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

# Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 8

75 % Phosphoric acid  $(H_3PO_4)$  69 ppm  $(PO_4: 50 \text{ ppm})$  20 % Fluozirconic acid  $(H_2ZrF_6)$  455 ppm (Zr: 40 ppm) 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF) 25 ppm (F: 55 ppm)

500 ppm

Water-soluble resin

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 9

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated for 15 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 9 of the composition below warmed to 40 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### 5 Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 9

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )   | 69 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm) |
|--|---------|----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluotitanic acid (H <sub>2</sub> TiF <sub>6</sub> ) | 683 ppm | (Ti: 40 ppm)               |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                              | 25 ppm  | (F : 55 ppm)               |
| t-Butyl hydroperoxide                                    | 500 ppm |                            |
| Water-soluble resin                                      | 500 ppm |                            |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 10

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Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated for 40 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 10 of the composition below warmed to 40 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

# Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 10

75 % Phosphoric acid  $(H_3PO_4)$  69 ppm  $(PO_4: 50 ppm)$  20 % Fluotitanic acid  $(H_2TiF_6)$  683 ppm (Ti: 40 ppm)

20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)

25 ppm

(F : 55 ppm)

Water-solubl resin

500 ppm

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

s pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 11

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Cleaned aluminum DI cans were treated by immersion for 15 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 11 of the composition below warmed to 40 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

# Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 11

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 69 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm)                |
|---|---------|---|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr : 40 ppm)                             |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 25 ppm  | (F : 55 ppm)                              |
| 31 % Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )   | 966 ppm | (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : 300 ppm) |
| Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm | <del>-</del> -                            |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 12

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were treated by immersion for 50 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 12 of the composition below warmed to 40°C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

# Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 12

| 75 % Phosphoric acid   | (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) 69 ppm     | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm) |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid | d (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) 455 ppm | (Zr: 40 ppm)               |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid | i (HF) 25 ppm                                | (F : 55 ppm)               |
| Water-soluble resin    | 500 ppm                                      |                            |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface

#### Tr atment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 13

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were treated by immersion for 15 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 13 of the composition below warmed to 40 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

# Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 13

| 10 | 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 69 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm)                |
|----|---|---------|---|
|    | 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr : 40 ppm)                             |
|    | 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 25 ppm  | (F : 55 ppm)                              |
|    | 31 % Hydrogen peroxide (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )   | 644 ppm | (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> : 200 ppm) |
|    | Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm |   |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Example 14

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Cleaned aluminum DI cans were treated by immersion for 50 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 14 of the composition below warmed to 40  $^{\circ}$ C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. These aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 14

| 25 | 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 69 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm) |
|----|---|---------|----------------------------|
|    | 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr: 40 ppm)               |
|    | 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 25 ppm  | (F : 55 ppm)               |
|    | Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm |                            |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Comparison Example 1

Cleaned DI aluminum cans were spray treated for 25 seconds with ALODINE® 404 zirconium phosphate surface treatment solution for aluminum DI cans (commercially supplied by Nihon Parkerizing) warmed to 35 °C, and then rinsed with tap water, washed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1; these aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Comparison Example 2

Cleaned DI aluminum cans were spray treated for 25 seconds with ALO-DINE® 404 zirconium phosphate surface treatment solution for aluminum DI cans (commercially supplied by Nihon Parkerizing) warmed to 35 °C, and then treated by spraying for 2 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 15 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1, and these aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 15

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 69 ppm  | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 50 ppm) |
|---|---------|----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 455 ppm | (Zr : 40 ppm)              |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 25 ppm  | (F : 55 ppm)               |
| Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 nom |                            |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 2.5 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Comparison Example 3

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Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Comparison Example 2 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 15, then treated by spraying for 120 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 16 of the composition below warmed to 35 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1, and these aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 16

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 138 ppm | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 100 ppm) |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 500 ppm | (Zr : 44 ppm)               |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 210 ppm | (F : 40 ppm)                |

pH 3.0 (adjusted with nitric acid and aqueous ammonia)

#### Comparison Example 4

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated for 20 seconds in Surface Treatment Solution 17 of the composition below warmed to 35°C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1, and the resulting aluminum DI cans were evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Composition of Surface Treatment Solution 17

| 75 % Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )    | 138 ppm | (PO <sub>4</sub> : 100 ppm) |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 20 % Fluozirconic acid (H <sub>2</sub> ZrF <sub>6</sub> ) | 500 ppm | (Zr : 44 ppm)               |
| 20 % Hydrofluoric acid (HF)                               | 236 ppm | (F : 60 ppm)                |
| Water-soluble resin                                       | 500 ppm |                             |

The water-soluble resin was the same as that used in Surface Treatment Solution 6.

pH 0.8 (adjusted with nitric acid)

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#### Comparison Example 5

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated for 1 second with the aforementioned Surface Treatment Solution 8 warmed to 35 °C, and then rinsed with water, rinsed with deionized water and hot-air dried as in Example 1. The resulting aluminum DI cans were evaluated for corrosion resistance and adhesion by the aforementioned methods.

#### Comparison Example 6

Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Comparison Example 2 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 15, and then surface treated as disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Document S64-85292. The resulting aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance, adhesion and mobility by the aforementioned methods.

#### Comparison Example 7

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Cleaned aluminum DI cans were spray treated in the same manner as described in Comparison Example 2 prior to treatment with Surface Treatment Solution 15, and then surface treated as disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Document H04-66671. The resulting aluminum DI cans were then evaluated for corrosion resistance, adhesion and mobility by the aforementioned methods.

The evaluation results for Examples 1 to 14 and Comparative Examples 1 to 7 are reported in Table 1.

It is clear from the results of Table 1 that in Examples 1 to 14, in each of which a surface treatment solution and method of the present invention was used, the corrosion resistance, mobility and adhesion to paint of the resulting surfaces were outstanding. On the other hand, the surface coating films of Comparison Examples 1 to 4 in which a surface treatment solution and method for surface treatment outside the limits of the present invention were used were inferior in at least one of darkening, whitening, mobility, or adhesion to paint:

Comparison Example 1 did not contain the water-soluble resin which is required in a surface treatment solution of the present invention, and consequently adequate whitening resistance and mobility were not obtained.

In Comparison Example 2, the aluminum-containing metal was brought into contact with a conventional zirconium phosphate type surface treatment solution and then, without rinsing in water, the surface film formed was brought into contact with a surface treatment solution of the present invention for 1 second; however, because the duration of contact between the aluminum-containing metal and the surface treatment solution of the present invention was outside the limits thereof, outstanding whitening resistance and mobility were not obtained.

In Comparison Example 3, the aluminum-containing metal was brought into contact for 25 seconds with a conventional zirconium phosphate type surface treatment solution and then, without rinsing in water, the surface film formed was brought into contact for 20 seconds with Surface Treatment Solution 16. Surface Treatment Solution 16 did not include a water-soluble resin of the present invention, and consequently outstanding whitening resistance was not obtained. In

Table 1. Results of the Evaluations

|               |     | C rrosion Test Results |           | Mobility | Paint Adhesion Test Results, | mg/M <sup>2</sup> of<br>Metal(s) in |
|---------------|-----|------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|               |     | Darkening              | Whitening |          | Primary and<br>Secondary     | Coating Formed                      |
| E x a m p l e | . 1 | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 14                             |
|               | 2   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 12                             |
|               | 3   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr: 12; Ti: 3                       |
|               | 4   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 14                             |
|               | 5   | · +                    | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 14                             |
|               | 6   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 13; Ti : 4                     |
|               | 7   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 9                              |
| N             | 8   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 10                             |
| u             | 9   | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Ti : 10                             |
| m<br>b        | 10  | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Ti : 9                              |
| e<br>r        | 11  | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | <b>Z</b> r : 9                      |
|               | 12  | + .                    | +         | +        | no peeling                   | <b>Zr</b> : 10                      |
|               | 13  | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr:8                                |
|               | 14  | +                      | +         | +        | no peeling                   | . Zr : 7                            |
| C             | 1   | +                      | x         | . xx     | no peeling                   | Zr: 14                              |
| o<br>m        | 2   | +                      | х         | xx       | no peeling                   | <b>Z</b> r : 13                     |
| p             | 3   | +                      | х         | xx       | some peeling                 | Zr : 22                             |
| a<br>r        | 4   | +                      | хх        | xx       | no peeling                   | Zr : 15                             |
| i             | 5   | xx                     | xx        | хх       | no peeling                   | Zr : 2                              |
| 0             | 6   | +                      | х         | +        | no peeling                   | Zr : 12                             |
| n             | 7   | +                      | x         | +        | some peeling                 | Zr : 12                             |

addition, the quantity of zirconium adhered to the aluminum-containing metal was excessive, and hence outstanding adhesion to paint was not obtained.

In Comparison Example 4, the pH of a surface treatment otherwise according to the present invention was lowered to 0.8, with the result that the etching effecton the surface of the aluminum-containing metal became excessive, it became difficult to form a surface coating film and outstanding resistance to darkening and whitening were not obtained.

In Comparison Example 5, the duration of contact between the aluminum-containing metal and the surface treatment solution of the present invention was shortened to 1 second, so that adequate surface film formation was not possible and there was no noticeable improvement in blackening resistance, whitening resistance or mobility.

In Comparison Example 6, with the surface treatment disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Document S64-85292 only mobility was improved; there was no noticeable improvement in whitening resistance.

In Comparison Example 7, the surface treatment disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Document H04-66671 did not give outstanding paint adhesion.

#### Benefits of the Invention

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It is clear from the explanation above that with a surface treatment solution and method for surface treatment of the present invention it is possible to form on the unpainted surface of aluminum-containing metallic material a coating film which has outstanding corrosion resistance, mobility and adhesion to paint.

In addition, by treating the surface of aluminum DI cans with a surface treatment solution of the present invention it is possible to confer outstanding corrosion resistance and adhesion to paint on the surface of the aluminum cans before painting and printing, and it also becomes possible to make conveying more smooth.

Therefore, surface solutions for surface treatment of metallic materials containing aluminum and the method of surface treatment of the present invention are both extremely practically useful.

#### Claims

- 1. An aqueous liquid composition for treating the surface of aluminiferous metals, either as such or after dilution with additional water, said composition comprising water and, in parts by weight:
- 5 (A) from 1 to 100 parts of dissolved phosphate ions;
  - (B) an amount of material selected from the group consisting of dissolved zirconium, titanium, or both zirconium and titanium containing compounds that is stoichiometrically equivalent to from 1 to 50 parts of zirconium and/ or titanium atoms;
- (C) an amount of material selected from the group consisting of dissolved fluorine-containing anions that is stoichiometrically equivalent to from 1 to 100 parts of fluorine atoms; and
  - (D) from 1 to 200 parts of dissolved polymer conforming to the following general formula (I):

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \text{OH} \\
 & \text{CH}_{2} \\
 & \text{Y}^{1} \\
 & \text{C}_{-}^{2} \\
 & \text{OH}
\end{array}$$
(1)

in which each of  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  independently of each other and independently from one unit of the polymer, said unit being defined as a moiety conforming to a modification of formula (I) above with the brackets and the subscript n omitted, to another unit of the polymer represents a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl group, or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  hydroxyalkyl group; each of  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  independently of one another and independently for each unit of the polymer represents a hydrogen atom or a moiety "Z" which conforms

to one of the following formulas (II) and (III):

wherein each of  $\mathbb{R}^1$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , and  $\mathbb{R}^5$  in formulas (ii) and (iii) independently represents a  $\mathbb{C}_1$  to  $\mathbb{C}_{10}$  alkyl group or a  $\mathbb{C}_1$  to  $\mathbb{C}_{10}$  hydroxyalkyl group; one moiety  $\mathbb{Z}$  in the polymer molecule may be identical to or may differ from any other moiety  $\mathbb{Z}$  in the polymer molecule, so long as each conforms to one of formulas (ii) and (iii); the average value for the number of  $\mathbb{Z}$  moieties substituted on each aromatic ring in the polymer molecule is from 0.2 to 1.0; n is a positive integer; and the average value of n over all of component (D) is from 2 to 50.

- 2. A composition according to daim 1, additionally comprising from 1 to 100 parts by weight of an oxidizing agent component (E).
- 3. A composition according to claim 2, wherein the oxidizing agent is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide and organic peroxy compounds.
- 4. A composition according to claim 3, wherein components (A) through (D) are present in amounts having a ratio to one another of 2 to 40 parts of component (A): 2 to 8 parts of stoichiometric equivalent of zirconium and titanium in total of component (B): 3 to 60 parts of stoichiometric equivalent of fluorine atoms of component (C): 1 to 200 parts of water-soluble polymer of component (D).
- 5. A composition according to claim 2, wherein components (A) through (D) are present in amounts having a ratio to one another of 2 to 40 parts of component (A): 2 to 8 parts of stoichiometric equivalent of zirconium and titanium in total of component (B): 3 to 60 parts of stoichiometric equivalent of fluorine atoms of component (C): 1 to 200 parts of water-soluble polymer of component (D).
- 6. A composition according to claim 1, wherein components (A) through (D) are present in amounts having a ratio to one another of 2 to 40 parts of compon-

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ent (A): 2 to 8 parts of stoichiometric equivalent of zirconium and titanium in total of component (B): 3 to 60 parts of stoichiometric equivalent of fluorine atoms of component (C): 1 to 200 parts of water-soluble polymer of component (D).

- 7. A composition according to any one of claims 1 through 6 having: a pH value from 1.0 to 5.0, dissolved phosphate ions present in a concentration from 0.01 to 1.0 g/L, component (B) present in an amount corresponding stoichiometrically to from 0.01 to 0.50 g/L total of zirconium and titanium, component (C) present in an amount corresponding stoichiometrically to from 0.01 to 2.0 g/L of atomic fluorine, component (D) present in a concentration from 0.01 to 2.0 g/L, and oxidizing agent either absent or present in a concentration from 0.01 to 1.0 g/L.
  - 8. A process for treating an aluminiferous metal surface in order to form on said surface a corrosion protective, paint adherent coating, said process comprising steps of:
- (I) bringing the metal surface being treated into contact with an aqueous liquid coat-forming composition according to claim 7, so as to convert the metal surface contacted to a coated metal surface;
  - (II) separating the coated metal surface formed in step (I) from the aqueous liquid coat-forming composition with which it was contacted in step (I) and thereafter rinsing the coated metal surface with water to produce a rinsed coated metal surface; and
  - (III) heating the rinsed coated metal surface sufficiently to dry said surface and form a dry coated metal surface.
- 9. A process according to claim 8, wherein the dry coated metal surface has an amount of total of titanium and zirconium on its surface that is greater by from 6 to 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> than was present on the surface of the metal substrate before beginning step (I).
- 10. A process according to claim 9, wherein contact in step (I) is maintained for a time from 2 to 100 seconds and the temperature of the aqueous liquid coatforming composition during step (I) is from 25 to 60 °C.
- 11. A process according to claim 10, wherein the time is from 3 to 50 seconds.

12. A process according to claim 11, wherein the time is from 5 to 20 seconds.

- 13. A process for treating an aluminiferous metal surface in order to form on said surface a corrosion protective, paint adherent coating, said process comprising steps of:
- bringing the metal surface being treated into contact with an aqueous liquid coat-forming composition according to any one of claims 1 through
   so as to convert the metal surface contacted to a coated metal surface;
- (II) separating the coated metal surface formed in step (I) from the aqueous liquid coat-forming composition with which it was contacted in step (I) and thereafter rinsing the coated metal surface with water to produce a rinsed coated metal surface; and
- (III) heating the rinsed coated metal surface sufficiently to dry said surface and form a dry coated metal surface.
- 14. A process according to claim 13, wherein the dry coated metal surface has an amount of total of titanium and zirconium on its surface that is greater by from 6 to 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> than was present on the surface of the metal substrate before beginning step (I).
  - 15. A process according to claim 14, wherein contact in step (I) is maintained for a time from 2 to 100 seconds and the temperature of the aqueous liquid coatforming composition during step (I) is from 25 to 60 °C.
  - 16. A process according to claim 15, wherein the time is from 3 to 50 seconds.
  - 17. A process according to claim 16, wherein the time is from 5 to 20 seconds.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US96/11537

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|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
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|   | According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | DS SEARCHED   |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minimum do  | cumentation searched (classification system follower  | ed by classification symbols)  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. : 148/247  |   |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  |   |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT  |   |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Category*   | Citation of document, with indication, where a  | opropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No.           |  |  |  |  |  |
| A   | US, A, 4,316,073 (MURO ET AL)   | 23 January 1979.   |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Α   | US, A, 5,125,989, (HALLMAN) 30 June 1992.   |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Further   | r documents are listed in the continuation of Box C   | . See patent family annex.   |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
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|   | er document published on or after the international filing date                                   | "X" document of particular relevance; th   | s claimed invention cannot be   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| specia  | to establish the publication date of another citation or other al reason (as specified)           | "Y" document of particular relevance; the  | e claimed invention cannot be   |  |  |  |  |  |
| mean  |   | considered to involve an inventive step when the document is<br>combined with one or more other such documents, such combination<br>being obvious to a person skilled in the art |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | ment published prior to the international filing date but later than riority data claimed         | *&* document member of the same patent family  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date of the ac  | ctual completion of the international search  | Date of mailing of the international search report   |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
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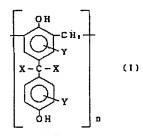
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| (22)出顧日                   | 平成7年(1995)7月 | ∄21日   |         | 東京都中    |            | 日本橋1丁目1    | 15番1号   |
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|                           |              |        |         |         |            |            |         |

# (54) 【発明の名称】 アルミニウム含有金属用表面処理組成物及び表面処理方法

#### (57) 【要約】

【課題】 A1含有金属材料、特にDIA1缶の表面にすぐれた耐食性、塗料密着性を有する皮膜を形成する。【解決手段】 1~100重量部のりん酸イオン、1~50重量部のZr又はTi化合物(金属換算)、1~200重量部の下記式(I)の水溶性樹脂を含む組成物を含む水性処理液を、A1含有金属材料表面に例えば浸漬法又はスプレー法により接触させて、樹脂含有皮膜を形成する。【化1】



(n-2~50、 X=H or C, ~C, アルキル又はC; ~C。ヒドロキシアルキル、Y=H or 式(II) 又は(III) の2番:
Z=-CH: -NR' R' (II)、又は-CH: NR' R' R' R' R', R', R', R' -C; ~C; をドロキシアルキル又はC, ~C; をドロキシアルキル、

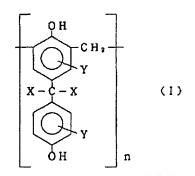
個々のベンゼン環に結合している 2番の数の平均値=0.2~1)

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 1~100重量部のりん酸イオンと、ジルコニウム原子またはチタン原子の重量に換算して1~50重量部のジルコニウム化合物及びチタン化合物の少なくとも1種と、フッ素原子重量に換算して1~200重量部のフッ化物と1~200重量部の下記一般式

(I)

【化1】



【化2】

を表し、 $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ 、および $R_3$ は、それぞれ他から独立に、 $C_1 \sim C_{10}$ アルキル基、又は $C_1 \sim C_{10}$ ヒドロキシアルキル基を表し、個々のベンゼン環に結合している前記 Z 基の数の平均値が0.  $2\sim 1$ . 0 である〕により表される水溶性重合体からなる樹脂とを含有することを特徴とするアルミニウム含有金属材料表面処理組成物。

【請求項2】 1~100重量部の酸化剤をさらに含む、請求項1に記載の表面処理組成物。

【請求項3】 前記酸化剤が、過酸化水素および有機ペルオキソ化合物から選ばれた1種以上からなる請求項2に記載の表面処理組成物。

【請求項4】 請求項1に記載のアルミニウム含有金属 用表面処理組成物を含む表面処理液を、アルミニウム含 有金属材料の表面に接触させて表面処理し、この処理面 を水洗し、乾燥することを特徴とするアルミニウム含有 金属材料の表面処理方法。

【請求項5】 前記表面処理液が0.01~1.0g/ リットルのりん酸イオンと、ジルコニウム原子またはチ タン原子に換算して0.01~0.5g/リットルのジ ルコニウム化合物またはチタン化合物の少なくとも1種 50 と、フッ素原子に換算して $0.01\sim2.0g/$ リットルのフッ化物と、 $0.01\sim2.0g/$ リットルの前記一般式(I)で表される水溶性重合体からなる樹脂とを有効成分として含み、かつ $1.0\sim5.0$ のpHを有す

【請求項6】 前記表面処理液が、さらに0.01~ 1.0g/リットルの酸化剤を含む、請求項5に記載の 表面処理方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

る、請求項4に記載の表面処理方法。

10 [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明はアルミニウム含有金属、即ちアルミニウム材料及びアルミニウム合金材料(例えばAI-Mn,AI-Si等の合金)を塗装する前に、この金属材料表面に優れた耐食性と塗料密着性を付与する新規なアルミニウム含有金属材料表面処理組成物及び表面処理方法に関するものである。本発明が特に効果的に適用される分野はアルミニウムDI缶の表面処理方法により、アルミニウム合金板を終りしごき加工(Drawing & Ironing)することにより形成されたアルミニウムDI缶に塗装・印刷を施す前に、この缶の表面に、従来方法に比べの円別を施す前に、この缶の表面に、従来方法に比べの円間を施す前に、この缶の表面に、従来方法に比べの円間を施す前に、この缶の表面に、従来方法に比べの円間を施すができる。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来認知のアルミニウム含有金属材料用表面処理液は、クロメートタイプとノンクロメートタイプに大別することができる。クロメートタイプの代表的なものとしては、クロム酸クロメート化成処理とりん酸クロメート化成処理とがあり、前記クロム酸クロメート化成処理とがあり、前記クロム酸クロメート化成処理は1950年頃に実用化され現在も熱交換器のフィン材などに広く使用されている。このクロム酸クロメート化成処理に用いられる処理液はクロム酸(CrO3)とフッ化水素酸(HF)を主成分として含み、さらに促進剤が添加されているもので、若干の6価クロムを含有する皮膜を形成することができる。

【0003】また前記りん酸クロメート化成処理は1945年のU.S.Patent 2,438,877の発明によるものであり、この化成処理液はクロム酸(CrO3)、りん酸( $H_3$ PO4)、フッ化水素酸( $H_5$ )を含み、形成される皮膜は水和したりん酸クロム( $CrPO_4 \cdot 4H_2$ O)を主成分として含むものである。この皮膜には6価クロムが含有されないことから、飲料缶のボディーおよび蓋材の塗装下地処理などに現在も広く使用されている。しかし、これらのクロメートタイプ表面処理液は有害な6価クロムを含有していない処理液の使用が望まれている。

【0004】このようなノンクロメートタイプ表面処理

の代表的なものとしては、特開昭52-131937号 公報に開示の処理液が挙げられる。この処理液はジルコ ニウムまたはチタン、あるいはこれらの混合物、ホスフ ェートおよびフッ化物を含有し、且つ、pHが約1.0~ 4. 0の酸性の水性コーティング溶液である。この化成 処理液を用いて処理を行うと、アルミニウム含有金属材 料表面上に、ジルコニウムあるいはチタンの酸化物を主

成分とする化成皮膜が形成される。しかしながら、ノン クロメートタイプ処理液は、6価クロムを含有しないと いう利点を有しているが、しかし、クロメートタイプに 10 比べると得られる皮膜の耐食性および塗料密着性が劣る

という欠点を有している。

【0005】一方、水溶性樹脂を含み、耐食性及び塗料 密着性の付与を目的とする処理液や処理方法としては、 特開昭61-91369号公報、特開平1-17240 6号公報、特開平1-177379号公報、特開平1-177380号公報、特開平2-608号公報、及び特 開平2-609号公報などに開示されているものが知ら れている。これらの処理法は、金属表面を多価フェノー ル化合物の誘導体を含む溶液で処理するものである。し 20 かし、これらの方法ではアルミニウム含有金属材料表面 に充分に安定した皮膜を形成することが困難であり、満 足した性能(耐食性)を有する皮膜が得られない。ま た、この多価フェノール化合物の誘導体を含む処理方法 を改善した特開平4-66671号公報の記載の処理方 法においても、その塗料には充分な密着性が得られない ものが包含されているという問題を有している。

【0006】現在、アルミニウムDI缶の表面処理に は、上記のりん酸クロメート系処理液とジルコニウムを 主成分とするノンクロメート系処理液が主に使用されて いる。一般にアルミニウムDI缶において、ボトム外面 は塗装されずに沸騰水道水浸漬による高温殺菌が行われ るが、この際に、耐食性が乏しいと水道水中の成分によ りアルミニウムが酸化して外観が黒く変色してしまう。 この現象は一般に黒変と言われている。

【0007】一方、一部のアルミニウムDI缶では高圧 水蒸気殺菌が施されているが、この際、水蒸気によりア ルミニウムの酸化物の結晶が成長することによって外観 が白く変色してしまうという問題が知られている。この 問題を解決するためには、髙圧水蒸気殺菌を施されたア 40 ルミニウムDI缶のボトム外面を塗装により保護しなけ ればならない。そこで表面処理により形成される皮膜自 身(未塗装)に高い耐食性が要求されている。

【0008】また製缶工程において、缶外面の摩擦係数 が高い場合、缶をコンベヤー移送する際、缶表面の滑り が悪いため、缶が横転して移送障害の問題を引き起こし 易くなる。特に缶の移送性の良し悪しは、缶をプリンタ 一に搬送しようとするときに問題となる。したがって、 製缶工業においては、その後に缶表面に塗装されるペイ ントやインクの密着性に悪影響を与えることなく、缶表 50

面の静摩擦係数を低下させることが重要となってきてい る。この滑り性を向上させる方法としては、特開昭64 -85292号公報の発明が知られている。この方法は りん酸エステル類、アルコール類、一価または多価脂肪 酸、脂肪酸誘導体類およびそれらの混合物から選択され た水溶性有機物質を含む金属缶用表面処理剤を用いるも のである。この方法では滑り性の向上は認められている が、しかし、得られる皮膜の耐食性および強料密着性の 向上は認められないという問題を有している。また、他 滑り性を向上させる方法として、りん酸エステルを使用 する特開平5-239434号公報の方法があるが、こ の方法でも滑り性の向上は認められるが、得られる皮膜 の耐食性および塗料密着性の向上は認められないという 問題を有している。

# [0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は従来技術の有 する上記の問題点を解決するためのものであり、具体的 にはアルミニウム含有金属材料の表面に、優れた耐食性 と塗料密着性を付与することが可能であり、かつアルミ ニウムDI缶に適用した際に、それら優れた滑り性を付 与することが可能な、新規な表面処理組成物および表面 処理方法を提供しようとするものである。

#### [0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、従来技術 の抱える前記問題点を解決するための手段について鋭意 検討した。その結果、特定割合で配合されたりん酸イオ ンと、ジルコニウム化合物及びチタン化合物の少なくと も1種と、フッ化物と、特定の構造を持つ水溶性樹脂と の配合物を含有する表面処理組成物を含む表面処理液を 30 アルミニウム含有金属材料表面に接触させ、その後、こ の金属材料の表面処理した付着表面を水洗して加熱乾燥 する表面処理方法を採用することによって、優れた耐食 性及び塗料密着性を有し、且つ、アルミニウムDI缶に 適用した際には、滑り性を向上させる皮膜をアルミニウ ム含有金属材料表面に形成し得る事を新たに見い出し、 本発明を完成するに到った。

【0011】すなわち、本発明のアルミニウム含有金属 材料用表面処理組成物は、1~100重量部のりん酸イ オンと、ジルコニウム原子またはチタン原子の重量に換 算して1~50重量部のジルコニウム化合物およびチタ ン化合物から選ばれる少なくとも1種と、フッ寮原子重 量に換算して1~100重量部のフッ化物と、1~20 〇重量部の下記一般式(I):

[化3]

〔但し、式(I)において、n は平均重合度 2~50を 10 て0.01~2.0g/リットルのフッ化物と、0.0 表し、Xは水素原子、C<sub>1</sub> ~C<sub>5</sub> アルキル基、又はC<sub>1</sub> ~C5 ヒドロキシアルキル基を表し、Yは水素原子又は 下記式 (II) 又は (III)により表される Z 基:

# 【化4】

$$-CH_{\bullet}-N \stackrel{R_{1}}{\swarrow} R_{2}$$
 (11)

$$-CH_{2}\left[N \left\langle \begin{array}{c} R_{1} \\ R_{2} \end{array}\right|^{+} \right]$$
 (III)

を表し、R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>、およびR<sub>3</sub>は、それぞれ他から独 立に、 $C_1 \sim C_{10}$ アルキル基、又は $C_1 \sim C_{10}$ ヒドロキ シアルキル基を表し、個々のベンゼン環に結合している 前記 Z 基の数の平均値が O. 2~1. Oである〕により 表される水溶性重合体からなる樹脂とを含有することを 特徴とするものである。

【0012】本発明の表面処理組成物は、1~100重 量部の酸化剤をさらに含んでいてもよい。

【0013】本発明の前記表面処理組成物において、前 記酸化剤は、過酸化水素及び有機ペルオキソ化合物から 選ばれた1種以上からなるものであることが好ましい。

【0014】本発明のアルミニウム含有金属材料の表面

- ・りん酸イオン
- ・ジルコニウム化合物およびチタン化合物の少なくとも1種(ジルコニウム原子 -

換算またはチタン原子の重量に換算)

- ・フッ化物(フッ素原子重量に換算)
- ・式 (I) の水溶性樹脂

1~50重量部

1~100重量部

1~200重量部

1~200 重量部

【0019】本発明において、前記表面処理組成物を含 40 の各成分の濃度は、下記のように調整される事が好まし む表面処理液(水溶液)が調製される。この表面処理液

(0.01~1.0g/リットル) ・りん酸イオン

・ジルコニウム化合物およびチタン化合物の少なくとも1種(ジルコニウム原子

換算またはチタン原子重量に換算) ・フッ化物(フッ索原子重量に換算)

・式 (I) の水溶性樹脂

またこの時の表面処理液のpHは、1.0~5.0の範囲 内に調整される事が好ましい。

【0020】本発明の表面処理組成物にりん酸イオンを 含有させるには、りん酸( $oldsymbol{\mathsf{H}}_3$   $oldsymbol{\mathsf{PO}}_4$  )、りん酸ナトリ 50 部に対し、1~100重量部の範囲内にあり、好ましく

(0.01~0.5g/リットル)

(0.01~2.0g/リットル)

(0.01~2.0g/リットル)

ウム (Nag PO4)、および/又はりん酸アンモニウ ム ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> PO<sub>4</sub>) などを使用することができ る。その配合量は式(I)の水溶性樹脂1~200重量

処理方法は、前記本発明のアルミニウム含有金属用表面 処理組成物を含む表面処理液を、アルミニウム含有金属 材料の表面に接触させて表面処理し、この処理面を水洗

し、乾燥することを特徴とするものである。 【0015】本発明の表面処理方法において、前記表面 処理液が 0.01~1.0g/リットルのりん酸イオン と、ジルコニウム原子またはチタン原子に換算して0. 01~0.5g/リットルのジルコニウム化合物または チタン化合物の少なくとも1種と、フッ素原子に換算し

1~2.0g/リットルの前記一般式(I)で表される 水溶性重合体からなる樹脂とを有効成分として含み、か つ1.0~5.0のpHを有することが好ましい。

【0016】前記表面処理において、前記表面処理液 が、さらに0.01~1.0g/リットルの酸化物を含 んでいてもよい。

# [0017]

【作用】本発明の表面処理組成物は、りん酸イオンと、 ジルコニウム化合物またはチタン化合物と、フッ化物と 20 一般式(I)により表される水溶性樹脂を必須成分とし て含有する酸性処理液である。特に、本発明の表面処理 組成物および表面処理方法に用いられる表面処理液にお いては、フッ化物と特定構造の水溶性樹脂とが併用され ていることが重要であって、それによって、表面処理液 を安定化し、且つ得られる化成皮膜の耐食性(耐黒変 性)、塗料密着性および、滑り性をともに著しく向上さ せることができる。更に、前記表面処理組成物に酸化剤 を配合することにより、より短時間に皮膜を形成するこ とが可能になり、且つ、得られる皮膜により優れた耐食 30 性を付与することができる。

【0018】本発明の表面処理組成物は、下記成分を下 記の重量割合で含む配合物の水性剤であり、そのpHは一 般に0.8~5.0の範囲内にある。

は2~40重量部である。前記成分配合におけるりん酸 イオン配合量が1重量部未満では、得られる表面処理液 の反応性が乏しくなるので皮膜が十分に形成されない。 また、それが100重量部を超えると、良好な皮膜は形 成されるが、その効果が飽和し処理液のコストが高くな り経済的に無駄である。

【0021】本発明の表面処理組成物にジルコニウム化 合物およびチタン化合物の少なくとも一種を含有させる には、例えば酸化ジルコニウム、酸化チタンのような酸 化物、水酸化ジルコニウム、水酸化チタンのような水酸 10 化物、フッ化ジルコニウム、フッ化チタンのようなフッ 化物、硝酸ジルコニウム、硝酸チタンのような硝酸塩を 使用できるが、上記以外の水溶性化合物を用いてもよ い。これらのジルコニウム又はチタン化合物の配合量 は、りん酸イオン1~100重量部に対して、金属重量 に換算 (ジルコニウム、チタン) して1~50重量部の 範囲内にあり、好ましくは、2~8重量部である。この 配合量が1重量部未満では表面処理液により皮膜が充分 に形成されない。またそれが50重量部を超える多量を 用いると、良好な皮膜は形成されるが、その効果が飽和 20 し、コストのみが高くなり経済的に無駄である。

【0022】本発明の表面処理組成物にフッ化物を含有 させるには、フッ化水素酸(HF)、フルオロジルコニ ウム酸 (H2 ZrF6) フルオロチタン酸 (H2 TiF 6) などの酸やそれらの塩(例えばアンモニウム塩、ナ トリウム塩など)を使用できるが、特に上記化合物に限 定されるわけではない。フッ化物の配合量は、りん酸イ オン1~100重量部に対して、フッ素として1~20 0重量部の範囲が好ましく、特に3~60重量部の範囲 が好ましい。この配合量が1重量部未満ではそれから得 30 られる表面処理液の反応性が乏しくなるので皮膜が十分 に形成されない。またそれが200重量部を超えると、 アルミニウム含有金属材料表面におけるエッチング量が 過多となり皮膜外観が悪くなるので好ましくない。但 し、フッ化物の最適含有量は、素材より溶出するアルミ ニウム濃度に依存するので、このアルミニウム濃度によ り変動する。これは溶出したアルミニウムをフッ化アル ミニウムとして処理液中に安定に存在させるためにフッ 化物が必要であるからである。例えば、アルミニウム濃 度1.0g/リットルの処理液に対し、それを安定化す 40 るために必要なフッ素の量は約2g/リットルである。

【0023】本発明の表面処理組成物中に酸化剤を含有 させるには、過酸化水素、有機ペルオキソ化合物、亜硝 酸、タングステン酸、モリブデン酸、及びペルオキソ酸 (例えばペルオキソりん酸) などの酸、ならびにこれら の塩等を用いることができるが、その種類は上記化合物 に限定されない。しかし、この組成物を含む表面処理液 の使用後の廃水処理性を考慮すると、酸化剤として過酸 化水素を用いることが最も好ましく、次に有機ペルオク ソ化合物を用いることが好ましい。表面処理液中にチタ 50 と、得られる水溶性樹脂含有水溶液の安定性が低くな

ニウムが含有される場合において、過酸化水素は、チタ ニウムと錯化合物をつくり、チタニウム皮膜の形成が阻 害されることがあり、この場合には有機ペルオクソ化合 物を用いることが最も好ましい。酸化剤はアルミニウム 及びアルミニウム合金上におけるジルコニウム皮膜及び チタニウム皮膜の生成反応速度を促進させる働きを有し ている。酸化剤の配合量は、りん酸イオン1~100重 量部に対し、1~100重量部の範囲が好ましく、特に 2~50重量部の範囲が好ましい。酸化剤の含有量が1 重量部未満ではこれを含む表面処理剤による表面処理に おいて反応促進の効果が不十分になる。またそれが10

8

【0024】次に本発明で用いる水溶性樹脂は、下記一 般式(I)で示されるオリゴマーを含むポリマーであ

0 重量部を超える多量に用いても、問題はないが、その

効果が飽和してしまい経済的に無駄である。

【化5】

式 (I) において、n は平均重合度 2~50 を表し、X は水素原子あるいはC1~C5のアルキル基あるいはヒ ドロキシアルキル基を表す。また、Yは水素原子または Z基を表すが、Z基は、一般式(I)の分子中に必ず導 入されており、その導入数は個々のベンゼン環1ケ当た り O. 2~1. 0 個である。 Z 基は下記 (II) 式または (III)式で示されるものである。

【化6】:

$$-CH_{2}-N \xrightarrow{R_{1}} (II)$$

$$-CH_{2}\left[N \left\langle \begin{array}{c} R_{1} \\ R_{2} \\ R_{3} \end{array} \right]^{+} \qquad (III)$$

式 (II) 、および (III)において、 $R_1$  ,  $R_2$  、および  $R_3$  は、それぞれ他から独立に $C_1 \sim C_{10}$ のアルキル基 あるいはヒドロキシアルキル基を表す。

【0025】上記式(I)の水溶性樹脂において、nの 平均値は2~50であり、nの値が2未満では、得られ る重合体の分子量が低すぎて、得られる皮膜における耐 食性の向上は認められない。また、それが50を超える

り、実際の使用上に問題を生ずる。Xは、前述のよう に、水索原子あるいは、C1 ~C5 のアルキル基あるい はヒドロキシアルキル基を表す。XがC5 を超えるアル キル基又はヒドロキシアルキル基であると、得られる樹 脂がバルキーとなり、立体障害を引き起こしこのため耐 食性に優れた均一で緻密な皮膜が得られない。

【0026】式(1)において、前述のように、Yは水 素原子またはZ基を表す。Z基は式(I)の重合体中に 必ず導入されており、その導入数は個々のベンゼン環に 体の各ベンゼン環に結合している2基の数の平均値は 0. 2~1である。例えば、nが10の高分子(ベンゼ ン環の数は20個)に、10個のZ基が導入されている 場合、その導入率は0.5である。導入率が0.2未満 では得られる樹脂の水溶性が低く、処理液の安定性が不 良になる。また、その導入率が1以上では得られる樹脂 の水溶性が過度に高くなり、皮膜を充分に形成しなくな る。 Z 基中のR<sub>1</sub> , R<sub>2</sub> , R<sub>3</sub> はC<sub>1</sub> ~ C<sub>10</sub>のアルキル 基あるいはヒドロキシアルキル基である。その炭素原子 数が10を超えると得られる2基がバルキーすぎて得ら れる皮膜が粗くなり、かつ耐食性が低下するので好まし くない。

【0027】本発明の表面処理組成物に用いられる水溶 性樹脂の含有量は、有効成分として、りん酸イオン1~ 100重量部に対して1~200重量部である。その含 有率が1重量部未満では濃度が低すぎるため、アルミニ ウム含有金属表面に安定して皮膜を形成することが困難 となる。また、それが200重量部を超えると処理液の コストが高くなり経済的に不利になる。

【0028】本発明の表面処理組成物のpHは0.8~ 5.0であることが好ましい。また本発明方法において 用いられる表面処理液のpHは1.0~5.0であること が好ましい。このpHが1. O未満では、アルミニウム含 有金属材料表面に対するエッチング効果が過大となり、 このため化成皮膜を形成することが困難となることがあ る。またそれが5.0を超えると樹脂が析出沈澱しやす くなるために処理液の寿命も短くなり皮膜形成が困難に なる。したがって、pHは1.0~5.0の範囲に制御さ れることが好ましい。より好ましくは2.0~4.0で

【0029】本発明方法において表面処理液のpHは、硝 酸、水酸化アンモニウムを用いて調整されることが最も 好ましい。また、表面処理液中に素材より溶解したアル ミニウムイオンが混入すると、樹脂と金属とが錯体を形 成し、沈澱を生ずる場合がある。このような場合には、 処理液にアルミニウム封鎖剤を添加することが有効であ る。またこの様な場合には、フッ化水素酸を添加してア ルミニウムイオンをアルミ・フッ素錯体として封鎖すれ ばよい。フッ化水素酸の過剰な添加は、ジルコニウム及 びチタニウムの析出を妨げるので避けなければならな

い。またEDTA、Cy-DTA、トリエタノールアミ ン、グルコン酸、ヘプトグルコン酸、しゅう酸、酒石 酸、りんご酸および有機ホスホン酸等もアルミニウム封・

鎖剤として加えることも有効である。

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【0030】本発明のアルミニウム含有金属材料の表面 処理方法において、前記本発明のアルミニウム含有金属 用表面処理組成物を含む表面処理液を、アルミニウム含 有金属材料の表面に接触させて表面処理し、この処理面 を水洗し、乾燥する。このとき、接触温度および時間は O. 2~1.0個である。換言すれば、式(I)の重合 10 適宜に設定することができる。本発明の表面処理方法に おいて、前記表面処理液は0.01~1.0g/リット ルのりん酸イオンと、ジルコニウム原子またはチタン原 子に換算して0.01~0.5g/リットルのジルコニ ウム化合物またはチタン化合物の少なくとも1種と、フ ッ素原子に換算して0.01~2.0g/リットルのフ ッ化物と、0.01~2.0g/リットルの前記一般式 (I)で表される水溶性重合体からなる樹脂とを有効成 分として含み、かつ1.0~5.0のpHを有することが 好ましい。また、前記表面処理において、前記表面処理 液が、さらに0.01~1.0g/リットルの酸化物を 含んでいてもよい。

・【0031】前記表面処理方法において、前記表面処理 液と前記金属材料表面との接触が前記表面処理液中に前 記金属材料を2~100秒間浸漬する事により施されて もよい。また、本発明の表面処理方法において、前記表 面処理液と前記金属材料表面との接触が、前記表面処理 液を、前記金属材料表面に、少なくとも1回スプレー し、前記表面処理液と、前記金属材料表面との接触時間 を2~100秒内にコントロールする事によって施され 30 てもよい。

【0032】尚、スプレー処理を行う場合に、処理液が 発泡し問題を生ずる場合がある。発泡は装置条件に大き く依存するが、この装置条件の変更で改善し得ない場合 には、処理液に消泡剤を添加すればよい。消泡剤の種類 には特に限定はなく、後の塗料密着性を損なうようなも のでなければ何を用いてもよい。

【0033】次に本発明の表面処理方法について説明す る。本発明の表面処理組成物が、本発明方法において用 いられる。この時、表面処理組成物が濃厚である場合に 40 は、これを所望濃度に希釈し本発明方法に供される。以 下に本発明で適用できる表面処理工程の好ましい例をい くつか記す。但し、本発明は、これらの例により制限さ れるものではない。

【0034】<表面処理工程1>

(1) D I 缶の表面洗浄: 脱脂(酸系、アルカリ系、溶 剤系のいずれでも良い)

処理温度:40~80℃

処理方法:スプレー

処理時間:25~60秒

(2) 水洗

(3) 表面処理(本発明表面処理液の適用)

処理温度:25~60℃ 処理方法:スプレー

処理時間:15~100秒

(4) 水洗

(5) 脱イオン水洗

(6) 乾燥

【0035】 < 表面処理工程2>

(1) DI缶の表面洗浄:脱脂(酸系、アルカリ系、溶

剤系のいずれでも良い)

処理温度:40~80℃

処理方法:スプレー

処理時間:25~60秒

(2) 水洗

(3) 化成処理(りん酸塩表面処理剤使用)

処理温度:25~60℃

処理方法:スプレー 処理時間:8~30秒

(4) 表面処理(本発明表面処理液の適用)

処理温度:25~60℃

処理方法:スプレー 処理時間:2~30秒

(5) 水洗

(6) 脱イオン水洗

(7) 乾燥

【0036】 <表面処理工程3>

(1) DI缶の表面洗浄:脱脂(酸系、アルカリ系、溶

剤系のいずれでも良い) 処理温度:40~80℃ 処理方法:スプレー

処理時間:25~60秒

(2) 水洗

(3) 化成処理(りん酸塩表面処理剤使用)

処理温度:30~50℃ 処理方法:スプレー

処理時間:8~30秒

(4) 水洗

(5) 化成処理(本発明表面処理液の適用)

処理温度:25~60℃

処理方法:スプレー

処理時間:2~30秒

(6) 水洗

(7) 脱イオン水洗

(8) 乾燥

【0037】本発明表面処理方法において、表面処理液 と、金属材料表面との接触は、浸漬法、又はスプレー法 により行われる。処理温度に制限はないが、DI缶の場 合には25~60℃であることが好ましい。

【0038】本発明方法において、接触時間に制限はな

理時間は2~100秒であることが好ましく、より好ま しくは3~50秒である。浸渍処理時間が2秒未満では 処理液と金属材料表面が充分に反応せず、耐食性の優れ た皮膜は得られないことがある。またこれが100秒を 超えても得られる化成皮膜の性能の向上は見られない。 特に好ましい処理時間は5~20秒の範囲である。

12

【0039】本発明方法において、処理液を金属表面に スプレーし、両者を接触させる場合、処理液が連続して スプレーされると、金属表面と、処理液層との界面近傍 10 におけるpH上昇が起きにくくなり皮膜が充分に形成され なくなることがある。このため、1~5秒の間隔をおい て2回以上の間欠スプレーを施すことが好ましい。

【0040】前記表面処理工程2、または3を適用する 場合、その処理時間は2~30秒が適当である。処理時 間が2秒未満では表面処理液と金属表面の反応性が乏し く、耐食性の優れた皮膜は形成されない。また30秒を 超える時間処理を行っても性能の向上は認められない。 特に好ましい接触時間は、5~15秒の範囲である。前 記表面処理工程2または3の様な2段処理で使用できる 20 化成処理剤(りん酸塩処理剤)としては、公知のアルミ ニウム化成処理剤が適用できる。 具体的には特公昭52 -131937号公報、および特公昭57-39314 号公報等に記載されている化成処理液が挙げられる。こ れらの化成処理液に本発明の効果を阻害する成分を含ま ない場合は、化成処理後に水洗をすることなく直ちに本 発明の処理を行う事ができる。また化成処理液に本発明 の効果を阻害する成分を含む場合は、化成処理後に水洗 を行ってから本発明の表面処理を施す事が好ましい。な お本発明処理方法によってアルミニウム含有金属材料表 30 面上に形成される表面皮膜の付着量は、ジルコニウム原 子またはチタン原子の重量に換算して $6 \sim 20 \, \text{mg/m}^2$ であることが好ましい。それが 6 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 未満では得ら れる皮膜の耐食性が不充分になることがあり、またそれ が $20 \, \text{mg/m}^2$  を超えると得られる皮膜の塗料密着性が 不充分になることがある。

[0041]

【実施例】本発明の表面処理液に関し、下記に幾つかの 実施例を挙げ、その有用性を比較例と対比して詳しく説 明する。

40 【0042】1. 供試材

アルミニウム板をDI加工して作製したアルミニウムD I 缶を、酸性脱脂剤(登録商標パルクリーン500、日 本パーカライジング株式会社製) の加熱水溶液を用いて 清浄にした後、表面処理に供した。

【0043】2. 評価方法

<耐食性>アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性は、耐黒変性と 耐レトルト性により、下記のように評価した。

(1) 耐黒変性

表面処理されたアルミニウムDI缶を、沸騰した水道水 いが表面処理液中に金属材料が浸漬される場合、その処 50 に30分間浸漬し、それにより発生した変色(黒変)の

度合を目視により判定した。上記の試験結果において、 「黒変なし」を○、「一部黒変」を△、「全面黒変」を ×で示した。

# (2) 耐レトルト性

表面処理されたアルミニウムDI缶を、121℃の髙圧 蒸気中に30分間放置し、その後のレトルト性を評価し た。上記試験結果において、「白変なし」を〇、「一部 白変」を△、「全面白変」を×で示した。

【0044】 <潤滑性>図1に示すような缶滑り性試験 機の傾斜板上に、表面処理を施した多数のアルミニウム 10 DI缶1を、その3缶の内の2缶のボトム側が正面を向 く様に固定して、その上に残りの1缶を、その開口部側 が正面に向く様にセットした。この状態で、傾斜板2を モーター3により一定速度(3°/sec)で傾斜させ、 アルミニウム缶1が落下するまでに要した時間から、傾 斜角度を求め静摩擦係数を算出した。上記試験結果にお いて静摩擦係数が「1.0未満」を〇、「1.0以上 1. 5未満」を△、「1. 5以上」を×で示した。

【0045】<途料密着性試験>途料密着性は、表面処 理されたアルミニウム缶の表面に、エポキシ尿素系の缶 20 の耐食性、密着性を前記方法により評価した。 用塗料を塗膜厚5~7μmに塗装し、215℃で4分間 焼付け、評価面にカッターナイフで碁盤目カット (2mm

×2mm×100個)をいれ、セロテープ剥離試験を行っ て評価した(1次密着性)。その後、下記に示す組成の 沸騰したモデルジュース試験液に60分間浸漬後、再度 セロテープ剥離試験を実施した(2次密着性)。尚、密 着性評価は途膜剥離の有無で評価した。

14

モデルジュース液組成

塩化ナトリウム(5g)

クエン酸 (5g)

脱イオン水により全量を1リットルとした。

#### 【0046】実施例1

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムD I 缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液 (登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を行った後、こ れに下記組成の表面処理液1を35℃に加温して10秒 スプレー処理した。次にこれを水道水で水洗し、さらに 3000、000Ωcm以上の抵抗を有する脱イオン水で 10秒間スプレーした後、これを200℃の熱風乾燥炉 内で2分間乾燥した。その後、このアルミニウムDI缶

138ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 100ppm)

1137ppm (Zr : 100ppm)

: 170ppm)

235ppm (F

500ppm

[0047]

#### 表面処理液1の組成

- ・75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)
- ・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H2ZrF6)
- · 20%フッ化水素酸(HF)
- ・水溶性樹脂

式(I)において

n = 5

x=水素原子

 $y = -CH_2 N (CH_3)_2$ 

・pH3. 0 (硝酸およびアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

## 【0048】実施例2

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムD I 缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を行った後、こ れに下記組成の表面処理液2を35℃以上に加温して1 0秒間スプレー処理した。次にこれを実施例1と同様に 水道水により水洗し、脱イオン水により洗浄し、熱風乾 燥した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性 を前記方法により評価した。

138ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 100ppm)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

750ppm

210ppm (F

[0049]

# 表面処理液2の組成

· 75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

・20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub>)

・水溶性樹脂(表面処理液1に用いられたものと同じ)

・pH3. O (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

# 【0050】実施例3

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムD I 缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液 (登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を行った後、こ 50 【0051】

れに下記組成の表面処理液3を45℃に加温して5秒間 スプレー処理を行った。次にこれを実施例1と同様に水 道水により水洗し、脱イオン水により水洗し、熱風乾燥 した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性 を、前記方法により評価した。

: 90ppm)

表面処理液3の組成

413ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 300ppm) · 75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) ・20%フルオロチタン酸(H<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub>) 683ppm (Ti : 40ppm) ・20%フッ化水素酸(HF) 262ppm (F : 100ppm)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液1に用いられたものと同じ)

pH3. O (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0052】実施例4

精浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムDI缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 10 た。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性を前 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を行った後、こ

れに下記組成の表面処理液4を50℃に加温して30秒 間浸漬処理を行った。次にこれに実施例1と同様に水道 水により水洗し、脱イオン水により水洗し、熱風乾燥し 記方法により評価した。

16

[0053]

# 表面処理液4の組成

· 75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) 138ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 100ppm) ・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub>) 1137ppm (Zr : 100ppm) ・20%フッ化水素酸(HF) 235ppm (F : 170ppm)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液1に用いられたものと同じ) 500ppm

・pH2. 8 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0054】実施例5

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムDI缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を行った後、こ

れに下記表面処理液5を35℃に加温して8秒間スプレ 20 一処理を施した。次にこれを実施例1と同様にして水道 水により水洗し、脱イオン水により水洗し、熱風乾燥し た。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性を前

[0055]

記方法により評価した。

# 表面処理液5の組成

· 75%りん酸 (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

· 20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub>)

·20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液1に用いたものと同じ)

1137ppm (Zr : 100ppm) 235ppm (F : 170ppm)

500ppm

412ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 300ppm)

683ppm (Ti : 40ppm)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

: 80ppm)

157ppm (F

500ppm

138ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 100ppm)

・pH 2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0056】実施例6

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムDI缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を施した後、こ

れに下記表面処理液6を35℃に加温して15秒間スプ レー処理を施した。次にこれを実施例1と同様に水道水 により水洗し、脱イオン水により水洗し、熱風乾燥し た。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性を前 記方法により評価した。

[0057]

# 表面処理液6の組成

・75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) ・20%フルオロチタン酸(H<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub>) ・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H2ZrF6)

・20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

・水溶性樹脂

式(I)において

n = 5

 $x = C_2 H_5$ 

 $y = CH_2 N (CH_2 CH_2 OH)_2$ 

・pH3. 0 (硝酸およびアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0058】実施例7

理液7を35℃に加温して15秒間スプレー処理を施 し、これに実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、下記組成の表面処 50 乾燥を施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、

密着性を前記方法により評価した。

[0059]

#### 表面処理液7の組成

· 75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

·20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H22rF6)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

18

・20%フッ化水素酸 (HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

·30%過酸化水素(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

966ppm (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> : 300ppm)

・水溶性樹脂(表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)・

・pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

し、これに実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風 10 乾燥を施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、

【0060】実施例8

密着性を前記方法により評価した。

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、下記組成の表面処 理液8を35℃に加温して40秒間スプレー処理を施

[0061]

# 表面処理液8の組成

· 75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (H2ZrF6)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

・20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

・pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。 【0062】実施例9

し、これに実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風 20 乾燥を施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、下記組成の表面処

密着性を前記方法により評価した。

理液9を40℃に加温して15秒間スプレー処理を施

[0063]

#### 表面処理液9の組成

・7.5%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

・20%フルオロチタン酸 (H<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub>)

683ppm (Ti : 40ppm)

·20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

・ターシャルプチル ヒドロパーオキサイド

500ppm

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ) ・pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

500ppm

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0064】実施例10

30 し、これに実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風 乾燥を施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、

密着性を前記方法により評価した。

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、下記組成の表面処 理液10を40℃に加温して40秒間スプレー処理を施

[0065]

#### 表面処理液10の組成

・75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

・20%フルオロチタン酸 (H<sub>2</sub>TiF<sub>6</sub>)

683ppm (Ti : 40ppm)

· 20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

500ppm

・pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0066】実施例11

40 れに実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風乾燥を 施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶を、40℃に加温され

を前記方法により評価した。 [0067]

た下記組成の表面処理液11中に、15秒間浸漬し、こ

# 表面処理液11の組成

・75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸(H2ZrF6)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

・20%フッ化水素酸 (HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

· 3 0 %過酸化水素 (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

966ppm (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: 300ppm)

・水溶性樹脂(表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

500ppm

・pH2.5(硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0068】実施例12

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、40℃に加温され た下記組成の表面処理液12による50秒間の浸渍処理

を施し、これに実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、 熱風乾燥を施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食 性、密着性を前記方法により評価した。

20

[0069]

表面処理液12の組成

・75%りん酸 (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (H2ZrF6)

・20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ) mag 000

・pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0070】 実施例13

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、40℃に加温され た下記組成の表面処理液13による15秒間の浸漬処理 を施し、実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風乾 燥を施した。その後、アルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密 着性を前記方法により評価した。

[0071]

表面処理液13の組成

・75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (H2ZrF6)

・20%フッ化水素酸 (HF)

・30%過酸化水素(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)

・水溶性樹脂 (表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm) 25ppm (F : 55ppm)

644ppm (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> : 200ppm)

500ppm

・pH2: 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0072】実施例14

清浄処理したアルミニウムDⅠ缶を、40℃に加温され た下記組成の表面処理液14中に50秒間浸漬し、これ

に実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風乾燥を施 した。その後、アルミニウムD I 缶の耐食性、密着性を 前記方法により評価した。

[0073]

表面処理液14の組成

・75%りん酸 (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (H2ZrF6)

・20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

・水溶性樹脂(表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

500ppm

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

・pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0074】比較例1

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ムDI缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を 35℃に加温して25秒間スプレー処理を施し、これに 実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風乾燥を施 し、その後得られたアルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着 性を前記方法により評価した。評価結果を表1に示す。

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ ADI缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(商標:ア ロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を3 5℃に加温して25秒間スプレー処理を施し、これに下 記組成の表面処理液15を35℃に加温して2秒間スプ 、 レー処理を施し、実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水 洗、熱風乾燥を施し、その後得られたアルミニウムDI 缶の耐食性、密着性を前記方法により評価した。

40 [0076]

【0075】比較例2

#### 表面処理液15の組成

・75%りん酸 (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

69ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 50ppm)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (H<sub>2</sub>ZrF<sub>6</sub>)

455ppm (Zr : 40ppm)

・20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

25ppm (F : 55ppm)

・水溶性樹脂(表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

500ppm

pH2. 5 (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0077】比較例3

ムDI 缶用りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(商標:ア ロジン404、日本パーカライジング株式会社製)を3

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、市販のアルミニウ 50 5℃に加温して25秒間スプレー処理を施し、これに下

記組成の表面処理液16を35℃に加温して120秒間 スプレー処理を施し、実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン 水洗、熱風乾燥を施し、その後得られたアルミニウムD

I缶の耐食性、密着性を前記方法により評価した。 [0078]

# 表面処理液16.の組成

・75%りん酸 (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

138ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 100ppm)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (HoZrFa)

500ppm (Zr : 44ppm)

· 20%フッ化水素酸 (HF)

: 40ppm) 210ppm (F

・pH3. O (硝酸とアンモニア水により調整)

評価結果を表1に示す。

し実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風乾燥を施

【0079】比較例4

10 し、その後、得られたアルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密 着性を前記方法により評価した。

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、下記組成の表面処 理液17を35℃に加温して20秒間スプレー処理を施

[0080]

# 表面処理液17の組成

・75%りん酸(H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)

138ppm (PO<sub>4</sub> : 100ppm)

・20%フルオロジルコニウム酸 (H2ZrF6)

500ppm (Zr : 44ppm)

·20%フッ化水素酸(HF)

236ppm (F : 60ppm)

・水溶性樹脂(表面処理液6に用いられたものと同じ)

pHO. 8 (硝酸により調整)

500ppm

評価結果を表1に示す。

【0081】比較例5

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、前記表面処理液8 を35℃に加温して1秒間スプレー処理を施し、実施例 1と同様の水洗、脱イオン水洗、熱風乾燥を施した。そ の後、得られたアルミニウムDI缶の耐食性、密着性を 前記方法により評価した。

【0082】比較例6

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、リン酸ジルコニウ ム系表面処理液(登録商標アロジン404、日本パーカ ライジング製)を35℃に加温して25秒間スプレー処 理を施した後、特開昭64-85292号公報に開示さ 30 【0084】 れている表面処理を施した。その後、得られたアルミニ

ウムDI缶の耐食性、塗料密着性および滑り性を前記方 20 法により評価した。

【0083】比較例7

清浄処理したアルミニウムDI缶に、リン酸ジルコニウ ム系表面処理液(登録商標アロジン404、日本パーカ ライジング製)を35℃に加温して25秒間スプレー処 理を施した後、特開平4-66671号公報に開示され ている表面処理を施し、実施例1と同様の水洗、脱イオ ン水洗、熱風乾燥を行った。その後、得られたアルミニ ウムDI缶の耐食性、塗料密着性および滑り性を前記方 法により評価した。

【表1】

|       | 対沸水 | 対レト       |     | <b>塗料密</b> 性 |        | 付着量             |
|-------|-----|-----------|-----|--------------|--------|-----------------|
|       | 黑変性 | ルト白<br>変性 | 潤滑性 | 1次密替性        | 2 次密發性 | (mg/m³)         |
| 実施例 1 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 14         |
| 実施例 2 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 銅離なし   | Zr : 12         |
| 実施例3  | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr: 12<br>Ti: 3 |
| 実施例4  | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 14         |
| 実施例 5 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 14         |
| 実施例 6 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | 2r:13<br>Ti:4   |
| 実施例 7 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 朝離なし         | 剝離なし   | 2r: 9           |
| 実施例8  | 0   | . 0       | 0.  | 剝離なし         | 刺離なし   | Zr : 10         |
| 実施例 9 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Ti:10           |
| 実施例10 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Ti: 9           |
| 実施例11 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | 2r : 9          |
| 実施例12 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 10         |
| 実施例13 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 刺離なし   | 2r : 8          |
| 実施例14 | 0   | 0         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | 2r : 7          |
| 比較例1  | 0   | Δ         | ×   | 梨離なし         | 剝離なし   | 2r : 14         |
| 比較例 2 | 0   | Δ         | ×   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | 2r : 13         |
| 比較例3  | 0   | Δ         | ×   | 1部剝離         | 1部剝離   | Zr : 22         |
| 比較例4  | 0   | ×         | ×   | 剣離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 15         |
| 比較例 5 | ×   | ×         | ×   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 2          |
| 比較例 6 | 0   | Δ         | 0   | 剝離なし         | 剝離なし   | Zr : 12         |
| 比較例7  | 0   | Δ         | 0   | 1部剝離         | 1部剝離   | Zr : 12         |

【 O O 8 5 】表 1 の結果より明らかなように本発明の表 30 は、本発明の水溶性樹脂を含まないため、優れたレトル 面処理液および表面処理方法を用いた実施例1~14 は、得られた表面皮膜の耐食性、潤滑性および塗料密着 性ともに優れていた。一方、本発明の範囲外の表面処理 液および表面処理方法を用いた比較例1~4の表面皮膜 は、黒変性、レトルト性、滑り性、塗料密着性いずれか 1つ以上においても劣っていた。

比較例1:本発明の表面処理液に水溶性樹脂が入ってい ないため、充分なレトルト性および滑り性が得られなか った。

比較例2:りん酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング製)をアルミニ ウム含有金属に接触させた後、水洗を行わずに本発明の 表面処理液を形成された表面皮膜上に1秒間接触させた が、アルミニウム含有金属と本発明表面処理液との接触 時間が範囲外のため優れたレトルト性および滑り性は、 得られなかった。

比較例3:リン酸ジルコニウム系表面処理液(登録商標 アロジン404、日本パーカライジング製)をアルミニ ウム含有金属に25秒間接触させた後、水洗を行わず、 表面処理液16を20秒間接触させた。表面処理液16 50 ルミニウム含有金属材料表面に優れた耐食性と潤滑性及

ト性が得られなかった。またアルミニウム含有金属に対 するジルコニウムの付着量も過剰なため優れた塗料密着 性が得られなかった。

比較例4:本発明の表面処理液のpHが0.8と低く、ア ルミニウム含有金属表面に対するエッチング効果が過大 となり表面皮膜が形成されにくくなり優れた黒変性、レ トルト性および滑り性は得られなかった。

比較例5:本発明表面処理液とアルミニウム含有金属と の接触時間が1秒と短く充分な表面皮膜が形成されず優 れた黒変性、およびレトルト性、滑り性の向上は認めら れなかった。

比較例6:特開昭64-85292号公報にて開示の表 面処理では、滑り性のみを向上させる物であり、レトル ト性の向上は認められなかった。

比較例7:特開平4-66671号公報にて開示の表面 処理では、優れた塗料の密着性が得られなかった。

# [0086]

【発明の効果】上記の説明から明らかなように、本発明 に係る表面処理液及び表面処理方法により、塗装前のア

び塗料密着性を有する皮膜を形成することができる。ま た、本発明の表面処理液によりアルミニウムDI缶表面 を処理することにより、塗装、印刷前のアルミニウムD I缶の表面に優れた耐食性と塗料密着性を付与すること ができ、さらに、この缶のコンベアー移送の円滑化も可 能になる。従って、本発明のアルミニウム含有金属材料 用表面処理液および表面処理方法は、ともに実用上きわ めて有用なものである。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

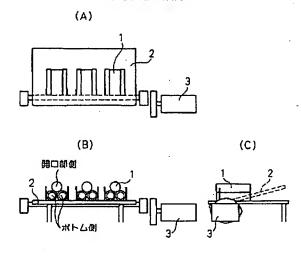
【図1】図1 (A) はDIアルミニウム缶の滑り性測定 試験機の平面説明図、図1 (B) は、上記試験機の正面 説明図、図1 (C) は、上記試験機の側面説明図。

【符号の説明】

- 1 ··· D I 缶
- 2…傾斜板
- 3…モーター

# [図1]

#### 滑り性測定試験機



# フロントページの続き

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